Let us examine the other method ised for the reform of the judiciary. T a recall of decisions. By this met

What this recall of decisions will then

amount to, if applied to constitutional

questions, is that there will be a sus-

pension of the Constitution to enable a

temporary majority of the electorate to

A most serious objection to the recall

he same majority that comes to co another, and the obligation of co-

estitutional guarantees according to pop

a government of special instances.

A Fallacious Argument.

procedure in the adoption of constitution or amendment is very different from what the proposed vote of a majority on consti-tutional interpretation would be.

such requirements as to their amend-

the people in making them-much great-

Constitution would give it no more per-

manence than that of an ordinary legis-

lative act and would give to the inalien-

able rights of liberty, private property and the pursuit of happiness no more

sanction than that of an annual appro-

priation bill.

of decisions is that it destroys all prob-

ability of consistency in constitutional

The majority which sustains or

enforce a popular but invalid act.

which it is advanced.

IODGE ASSAILS RECALL AND ALLIED SCHEMES

Senator Tells Princeton Propositions to Change System of Government Are Old.

CITES CASES FROM HISTORY

Great Audience of Students and Professors Applaud Denunciafion of Legislation by Direct Vote.

Princeton, N. J., March & Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, speaking Hall here to-night, denounced the initiawith the principle of representation, which he called the greatest modern gift to political science. He was introduced by President Hibben and received an enthusiastic

He quoted freely from various writers. including Woodrow Wilson, the mention of whose name drew forth prolonged applause. The address was given under the Spencer

The political significance of the speech, the initiative, referendum and recall, had groused much interest, and in spite of the rinceton is supposed to be favorably inclined to the initiative and referenhim the lecture called forth much apwas entertained at an informal reception at President Hibben's home.

Meaning of Terms Important. Senator Lodge's speech in part follows:

in discussing a subject so momentous as he principles of government it is of great apportance to determine at the outset excelly what we mean by the terms we use. Kething is more Gangerous, when we are rying through inquiry to arrive at direct esuits, than to be the slaves of words or hirases. We all believe in liberty, for intance, and desire to promote it, but extended the third of the slaves of words or hirases. nee, and desire to promote it, but ex-patory words are needed for the liberty mean, and the only liberty worth hav-is an ordered freedom, and not the

word "people" again, in connection the constitutional changes which een advocated for the last few years, used in a misleading manner. The e" referred to in the Constitution small. Also, it is to be remembered that is will result in the destruction of representative government, about which I shall we something to say later on, and it is substitution of the will of a portion of a voters for the will of all the voters of are represented by the legislative like.

The Constitution His Subject

which I am to have the honor to speak to you to-night, it is important to know just what we mean by a "constitution." A constitution in its proper significance, as I understand it. is a declaration of certain broad principles upon which government must be based and by which laws are to be tested.

Senator Lodge then referred to what he termed "the bad habit" in most of the states of placing in constitutions provisions

"Politicians who have been following the national situation say that La Follette will shortly make an attack on Colone." Roosevelt, showing that representations were made to him by friends of the colonnel to the effect that he (La Follette was the ideal man to make the fight against President Taft."

It is not a matter of great importance to the public why I became a candidate.

The issue of this campaign is the right of the individual, the farmer, the worker.

termed "the bad habit" in most of the states of placing in constitutions provisions which should be the subject of laws and statutes and which have no relation to general principles, pointing out that this has caused a widespread feeling that constitutions do not differ from laws, that they may deal with any subject and be the receptacle of any idea which at the moment happen to be popular.

Continuing, he said:

The one great contribution of modern times to the science of government has been the representative government has stood for a great sive government has been the representative government, there can more successful. I merely want at this point to call your attention to the fact that, while it might be better or worse to adopt legislation by direct vote as a substitute for representative government, there can be no question whatever that to abandon representative government, there can be no question whatever that to abandon representative government and to take up in its place legislation by direct vote is to return from a high stage of evolution to a lower and more primitive one.

LEECTION LISTS TOO LATE while it might be better or worse to adopt legislation by direct vote as a substitute for representative government, there can be no question whatever that to abandon representative government and to take up in its place legislation by direct vote is to return from a high stage of evolution to a lower and more primitive one.

Judicial Recall Not New.

There is therefore nothing new in these propositions as to legislation by direct vote, and if we look at the scheme for the recall of judges we shall see that not only has control of the courts by the sovereign authority been familiar at all stages of history, but that the actual practice of judicial recall was attempted in France during the revolution of 1848. The provisional government made the judges removable at pleasure, and if you will take the trouble ing the revolution of 1848. The provisional government made the judges removable at pleasure, and if you will take the trouble to read the manifesto issued by Ledru-Rollin you will see how he asks the voters to let him know if any judge does not behave in accordance with their wishes, so that he may remove the peccant magistrate; and he further calls attention to the fact that the judges are on the bench simply to do the popular will. They had also at the time of that revolution in 1848 not only this control of the judges under the provisional government, but also the "mandat impératif" and government workshops I will only pause long enough to say that the result of those experiments in France was the plebiscite and the Third Napoleon. Representative government and liberty faded away together and the executive became all powerful. Therefore, I repeat that in these propositions now made to us there is nothing new. They are old propositions. We are to-day asked to lay aside the great advance in government made, as history shows, by the representative system and return to earlier forms.

Secator Lodge then took up the initiative

Segator Lodge then took up the initiative and referendum in their practical workings. arisen over the seat of Senator Stephenson. of Wisconsin, where the primary system it the 1909 primaries in that state it cost 848 a vote to get 230,291 voters to the polls. He further discussed the practical workings of the initiative, referendum and recall along the lines of his Raleigh speech.

And then said:

Let me in closing end where I began by calling your attention to the purpose and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. The immediate object of the men who met at Philiadelphia in 1787 was to provide for a union of the states in a general sovernment and for the adjustment of the relation's between the general government thus created and the several states.

The most vital, perhaps, of all the great principles embodied in the Constitution is that of securing the absolute independence of the judiciary. Courts are human, and they have erred, but bear in mind that this is a comparative world. As Dr. Johnson wisely said: "In political regulations good can never be complete; it can only be predominant." It is not a question of whether you are going to substitute for a system imperfect with the imperfections inherent in human nature another system shesolutely perfect and final. The question to be decided is whether the system which is proposed is better than the system which is proposed is better than the system which was subsequently embodied in the recall it, to you:

"Justitia est constans et perpetua voluntas jus suum cuique tribuendi. Juris pracepta sunt hace: honeste vivere, al-

Justitia est constans et perpetua vo-tias jus suum cuique tribuendi. Juris scepta sunt baec: honeste vivere, al-zum non kedere, suum cuique tribuere-tissprudencia est divinarum atque hunarum rerum notitia, justi atque in-

That is a great and noble conception of the law, and one that it is well to bear in it is most likely to be observed and held luries during which Western civilization has been developed it has been proved and again that, whatever its de-

fects, there is nothing so essential, so vital to human rights and human liberty as an independent court. Beware how you break down that principle because courts here and there have erred. Hard cases make the worst laws. We must proceed if we would proceed with safety and lasting results, on general principles, and if history proves anything it proves that the greatest safeguard of human rights in the long run is to be found in independent courts, which can be swayed neither by the whisper of the bribe giver, by the clamor of the mob, by the command of the autocrais nor by the dark threats of secret organizations.

ROBINSON HAS PRIMARY BILL

Provides for Expressing Choice for President on March 26.

Albany, March 8 - Theodore Douglas Rob inson, nephew of Theodore Roosevelt and member of Assembly from Herkimer, to-

Although Colonel Roosevelt's campaign nanager has challenged the Taft camsuggested by "Uncle Theodore." He, howyew of Colonel Roosevelt's support of asked if William L. Ward, of Westchester

Whether State Chairman William Barnes After the lecture Senator Lodge likelihood of the Tammany leaders standpaign material in the action, or possibly his campaign orators could then, it is averred, lustily cry out that the party bosses did not dare to let the "popular will" become known.

On the other hand, many are expressing the opinion that if Barnes felt sure of the Taft strength in this state he would let the bill get through the Assembly and put it up to the Democratic Senate. If the bill were then defeated Roosevelt's campaign shafts could not be directed against the which Republican bosses, anyway, it is said,

NO ATTACKS-LA FOLLETTE Campaign Issues Greater than Person-

ette's silence on the Presidential candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt was broken to day by the published declaration that "in the presence of great problems personal attacks on candidates should have no

alities. He Says.

The statement is called forth by the re peated declaration of certain newspapers that Colonel Roosevelt urged La Follette as "the ideal man to make the fight against

Following is the text of the statement:

February 25 a New York dispatch in "The Vashington Post" said: "Politicians who have been following

ELECTION LISTS TOO LATE

Court Denies Plea for Independence League Nominees.

Justice Gavegan refused yesterday to orler the Board of Elections to receive the list of county and city committee nominees of the Independence League of the 33d Assembly District, the time for filing lists naving expired last Tuesday.

William H. Ruddick, who had charge of the filing of the lists, discovered twenty minutes before the time expired that some one had neglected to put the lists in the package he carried. He appeared with them the next day, but the Board of Elections refused to receive them. Ruddick applied for a writ of mandamus directing the board to receive the lists. Louis H. Hahlo, Assistant Corporation Counsel, in opposition to the motion for the writ said that only forcible restraint of the person carrying the lists could serve as an excuse for the filing after the time designated by

ALABAMA SOLID FOR TAFT

State Convention on Record Against Roosevelt's "Policies."

Birmingham, Ala., March 8.-The state Republican convention has selected six delegates-at-large to the Chicago convendelegates-at-large to the Chicago convention and instructed them to vote for the renomination of President Taft.

The delegates chosen were Shelby S. Pleasants, Huntsville; Alex C. Birch, Birmingham; J. J. Curtis, Haleville; S. T. Wright, Fayette; O. D. Street, Birmingham, and Dr. U. G. Mason, Birmingham, and Dr. U. G. Mason, Birmingham.

The platform adopted opposes the initiative, referendum and recall; opposes third terms for Presidents; expresses regret on Roosevelt's announcement and indorses the administration of President Taft.

TAFT MAKES REPLY TO ROOSEVELT SPEECH

Continued from first page

rights of each individual in his liberty, decisions. Let us examine these remedies property and pursuit of happiness.

Hence, it was long ago recognized that he direct action of a temporary majority of the existing electorate must be limited by fundamental law; that is, by a constitution intended to protect the individual and the minority of the electorate and the non-voting majority of the people against the unjust or arbitrary action

What Webster Said.

by that discretionary policy which he was elected by his constituents to carry out. In that sense he represents the majority of the electorate. So, too, the legislative members, elected to uphold certain governmental views of the majority, will properly favor the embodiment of such views in valid legislation.

Duties of the Judiciary.

But the judiciary are not representative But the judiciary are not representative in any such sense, whether appointed or elected. The moment they assume their duties they must enforce the law as they find it. They must not only interpret and enforce valid enactments of the legislature according to its intention, but when the legislature in its enactments has transgressed the limitations set upon its power in the Constitution the judicial branch of the government must enforce the fundamental and higher law by annulling and declaring invalid the offending legislative enactment.

declaring invalid the offending legislative enactment.

Then the judges are to decide between individuals on principles of right and justice. The great body of the law is unwritten, determined by precedent and founded on eternal principles of right and morality. This the courts have to declare and enforce. As between the individual and the state, as between the majority and the minority, as between the powerful and the weak, financially, socially, politically, courts must hold an even hand and give judgment without fear or favor.

In so doing they are performing a gov ernmental function; but it is a complete misunderstanding of our form of government, or any kind of government that exalts justice and righteousness, to assume that judges are bound to follow the will of the majority of an electorate in espect of the issue for their decision.

In many cases before the judges, that temporary majority is a real party to the controversy to be decided. It may be seeking to deprive an individual or a minority of a right secured by the fundamental law. In such a case, if the judges were merepresentatives or seems of the majority to carry out its will, they would lose their judicial character entirely and the so-called administration of justice would be a farce.

Defects Acknowledged.

Having made clear what the function of our courts is under our form of government in maintaining the constitutional guarantees of rights and in preserving against the usurpation of the majority the rights of the non-voting part of the people and of the voting minority and of the individual, we come now to examine the charges made against the existing system. I concede that the system is not perfect charges made against the existing system. I concede that the system is not perfect or as good as it can and ought to be made. I have been preaching for reform, especially in the enforcement of the criminal law, for years. Then, too, I have pointed out in addresses and Presidential messages the great need for cheapening the cost of civil litigation and expediting it so as to put as little a burden on the poor litigant as rosestible.

pleasants, Huntsville; Alex L. Curtis, Haleville; S. T. Mirgham; J. J. Curtis, Haleville; S. T. Wright, Payette; O. D. Street, Birmingham, and Dr. U. G. Mason, Birmingham, and the corruption of the popular inpuise has been to take away, the popular inpuise has been to take away, the good in the eority and the horizontal form the popular inpuise has been to take away, the good in the eority of the sate of the judges of the judges in jury cases to assist in reaching right conclusions. The bea in w. Such defects as I have described are completely within the control of the leafs latures of the latures of the lature of the latures of the lature of the latures of the lature of the lature of the latures of the lature of the

Strikes a Blow at Freedom. I have examined this proposed method of reversing judicial decisions on constitutional questions with care. I do not nesitate to say that it lays the axe at the foot of the tree of well ordered freedom and subjects the guarantees of life, lib-

separately.
In the remedy by judicial recall it is proposed to provide by law that whenever a judge has so discharged his duties as to induce a certain percentage of the electorate to deem it wise to remove him, and that percentage sign a petition asking his recall, an election shall take place in which the incumbent shall stand against other candidates; and if he does not secure a plurality of votes he is inso facto removed. an electorate. Mr. Justice Miller, of Iowa, was one of the greatest jurists that ever adorned the Supreme bench of the United States. Speaking for that great court in the case of Loan Association ast. Topeka (20 Wall., 655), in a case presenting the question of the constitutionality of a law imposing a general tax on all citizens to pay for a factory to be run and owned by a private company, after referring to the act as "an invasion of private right," he said:

erty and property without remedy to the

fitful impulse of a temporary majority of

rnment on the property of the citizen, and with

is a recall of decisions. By this method, when a supreme court has found a law intended to secure public benefit, to be invalid because it infringes some constitutional limitation, the decision is to be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors, and if a majority of them differ with the court and reverse the decision, the law is to be regarded and enforced as valid and constitutional. Do not the words and illustrations of this case bring before us what we might expect from the exercise of the power of a popular majority to reverse a solemn judg-ment of a court in favor of an individual against a measure that, for the time being, seemed to the people something that would This is a remarkable suggestion, and one which is so contrary to anything in government heretofore proposed that it

is hard to give it the serious considera-tion which it deserves because of its pass upon individual rights? advocates and of the conditions under Do It Deliberately if At All. I agree that we are making progress and ought to make progress in the shaping of governmental action to secure greater equality of opportunity, to destroy the undue advantage of special privilege and of accumulated capital, and to remove obstructions to the pursuit of human happiness; and in working out these difficult problems we may possibly have, from

understanding what we are doing, and with full consideration and clear weighing of what we are giving up of private right for the general weifare. Let us do it under circumstances which shall make the opera-tion of the change uniform and just, and not depend on the feverish, uncertain and unstable determination of successive votes on different laws by temporary and chang-ling majorities.

out merit or utility, and, instead of being progressive, is reactionary; instead of being in the interest of all the people and of the stability of popular govern-ment, is sowing the seeds of confusion

PRIMARY PLAN IN DANGER Bay State Houses Fail to Agree,

delegates to Chicago and Baltimore under the old system. The House to-day favored direct primaries for all delegates. The Sendelegates only.

cial privileges shall be granted to a rich company willing to invest if only the privileges are exclusive and certain. Suppose the court finds the law unconstitutional, and the decision is submitted to the people. In an early state of development the popular yearning is for capital and expansion, and the popular vote might well fasten such a burden on the state and people forever. Of course, in this day and generation, such danser will be said to be remote; but in a business and political atmosphere, like that in Alaska of to-day, the popular view is different. Later on, of course, the people might and probably would change in respect to another but similar law. Yesterday the House extended the proislons of the Senate bill so as to include legates-at-large in addition to the district delegates, and to-day killed an amendment which would have altered the bill in conformity with the Senate provisions by a ote of 48 to 125.

The enlarged bill now goes back to the senate, which recently defeated by a tie vote a similar proposition to include delegates-at-large.

TO EXPLAIN PERKINS'S VISIT Roosevelt Says He Hasn't Written to Stimson.

dstency of popular decision is one which would sit most lightly on each recurring electorate, and the operation of the system would result in suspension or application of [By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Oyster Bay, Long Island, March &-When Theodore Roosevelt came back to Sagamore Hill this evening, after four hours' work at "The Outlook" office in New York, he pending the Constitution to meet special indicated that he would make some sort cases. The greatest of all despotisms is of explanation of George W. Perkins's visit to Oyster Bay on Wednesday night. "We'll see about it later," the colonel A Fallacious Argument.

But the main argument used to sustain such a popular review of judicial decisions is that if the people are competent to establish a constitution they are competent to interpret it, and that this recall of decisions is nothing but the exercise of the power of interpretation. This is clearly a fallacious argument. The approval of general principles in a constitution, on the one hand, and the interpretation of a statute and consideration of its probable operation in a particular case and its possible infringement of a general principle, on the other hand, are very different things. The one is simple, the latter complex; and the latter when submitted to a popular vote, as already pointed out, is much more likely to be turned into an issue of general approval or disapproval of the act on its merits for the special purpose of its enactment than upon its violation of the Constitution. Moreover, a popular majority does not adopt a constitution, or any principle of it, or amend its terms, until after it has been adopted by a constitutional convention or a legislature, and the final adoption is, and ought to be, surrounded with such checks and delays as to secure deliberation. In other words, the course of procedure in the adoption of constitution or amendment is very different from what remarked when he was asked about the effair. It is thought that whatever statement is made will have to do with the facts in the proposed federal sult against the International Harvester Company, of which Mr. Perkins is chairman of the finance committee. For some time the colonel has

is to serve as a juror at all, it is likely that he will be drawn next week.

There was not much in sight for the colonel to comment on, so he hurried by the reporters to his automobile and was at his desk in "The Outlook" office before noon. At 12 o'clock his telephone bell rang. and later he said he had had a conversation with Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of Constitutions ought to be protected by said Secretary Stimson called him up to tell April 15. him the Washington story in a morning paper, which said Mr. Stimson had received ment as to insure great deliberation by a letter from Mr. Roosevelt, advising him not to feel hurt at any remarks he might er than one vote of a mere temporary make about him," was untrue. majority. This method of amending the

"Harry never made such a statement," the colonel said. "I haven't written to him since he made his Chicago speech." "What about Chairman McKinley's intimation that Senator Dixon's demand for preferential primaries is only bluff?"

"It's only an excuse," snapped the

ASSAILS PRIMARY LAW FIGHT OVER PRIMARIES

"Used More Barefacedly."

Candidate Silent on Speaking Doesn't Like Use of Word Tour, Though Told People Want Him to Take Stump.

Theodore Roosevelt yesterday, speaking test in which the patronage has been used more barefacedly." He added that, in his opinion, nowhere in the United States was

Mr. Roosevelt was preparing to make a speechmaking tour in the interests of his here a message was given out from one of and surrounded by the restrictions of the "seven governors" who furnished him law. the opportunity of making his candidacy dresses in the cause of "equal opportunity and equal human rights" Mr. Roosevelt's rap at the local organiza-

Judge Charles H. Duell, chairman of the titions for independent candidates for delegates to the Chicago convention had been completed in each of twelve Congress districts in New York County. Judge Duell delivered this information in

is done under the forms of law and is called Outlook." Accompanying Judge Duell from the headquarters of the committee, in the B. Hooker, treasurer; William M. Bennett, hairman of the executive committee, and "We had no trouble in getting the neces

sary number of names." said Judge Duell. district in this county-as good an organi-

Judge, I want to thank you and to thank these gentlemen for the work you are doing under many exceptional difficulties. I have never seen a contest in which the patronage has been used more barefacedly than in this, and I doubt if, in any state of the Union there is a more thoroughly mischlevous and vicious primary law on the statute books than the one we have here in New York. It was passed by the two machines acting together, with the purpose of preventing any

and Old Method May Be Used.

Boston, March 8.—The lower branch of the Legislature split with the Senate to-day on the Presidential preference primary bill, and unless one branch recedes within a short time Massachusetts will select its delegates to Chicago and Baltimore under

made no formal reply. The making public last night of the message from Governor W. R. Stubbs of Kansas was taken in some quarters as the first move in announcing that a speechmaking tour would be self as a candidate. His announcement was made public in his reply to that communication.

The dispatch is as follows:

Topeka, Kan., March \$, 1912.

In Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and everywhere I have been there is an urgent demand among the people for you to make public addresses in the interest of the great cause of which you are the leader. You do not need to speak for yourself personally, for public sentiment is more than five to one in your favor at this time. But you do need to arouse every voter to a sense of his duty to become an active, militant American citizen, during the crisis which we are facing. The politicians, officeholding class and big business interests which are now enjoying special privileges are to a man against you and are organized and have unlimited money at their command. From information which I have received recently I do not think they would stop at any expense to nominate Taff, even though they knew not think they would stop at any expense to nominate Taft, even though they knew he was facing certain defeat at the elec-tion, having in view the sole purpose of de-

feating you.

I believe it is your duty and that you

I believe it is your duty and that you owe it to your countrymen to actively, publicly and aggressively defend the great cause of equal opportunity and equal human rights for all men which you have espoused. Your supporters are largely among the farmers and working class of been going over the matter, and it is believed that he will declare himself unexpectedly. So far, at least, he has made it
plain that he doesn't care to do or say
anything that will interfere with his
friendly relations with Mr. Perkins.

Mr. Roosevelt went to Mineola in the
morning for the fourth time this week,
and Justice Putnam excused him and all
other talesmen from the Nassau County
Court House until Monday. If the colonel
is to serve as a juror at all, it is likely that pect you out here. W. R. STUBBS, Governor.

TAFT'S NAME ON OREGON BALLOT.

Salem, Ore., March 8 .- A petition was filed with the Secretary of State yesterday asking that the name of William H. Taft be placed on the Republican primary ballot to be voted on in the preferential Presi-War, who was in Washington. The colonel dential primary election in Oregon on

Roosevelt Never Saw Patronage Dixon Issues Another Challenge to McKinley.

COUNTY PETITIONS READY ROOSEVELT MAN SARCASTIC

"Game"-Two Questions for Taft Bureau Manager.

Washington, March 8 .- Senator Joseph M. Dixon issued another "challenge" from th Director McKinley, of the national Taft bureau, upon Presidential primaries. Replying to Mr. McKinley's letter of last

night, Senator Dixon characterizes it as

"flat refusal" to aid in getting Presi

a new demand on the Taft managers Director McKinley, in his reply to Chairsolute accord with the selection of the dele gates to the national convention by the

Senator Dixon's letter sent to Mr. McKin ley to-night is in part as follows:

ley to-night is in part as follows:

Dear Mr. McKinley: Your flat refusal to aid in securing for Republican voters an opportunity directly to name the candidate they desire to support in the approaching campaign is received. Your decision must be regretted by every one who has at heart the success of the Republican party next November. In your letter to me of March 5 you stated you have been asked "by President Taft to act as director of a bureau with headquarters in Washington organized for the purpose of securing his renomination for a second term."

I am forced, therefore, to the conclusion that in refusing to join with me in an effort to secure an expression by Republican voters as to the candidate they want, you are announcing a decision of your chief, and that Mr. Taft refuses to trust the voters to determine the question of his candidaty and he is willing to become a candidate of his party even against the wishes of the majority of his party.

Senator Dixon expresses regret that Mr.

Senator Dixon expresses regret that Mr. McKinley referred to "changes in the rule while the game is in progress," and adds:

letter that through political manipulation, particularly in the South, there has been an "absolute stifling of expression on the part of Republican voters." He submits the following questions to Mr. McKinley: I now ask you specifically:
First. Are you willing to join me in an appeal to the Republican state committees to provide for an expression of the Republican voters of the several states on the choice of the Republican Presidential candidate.

ond. Will you immediately join with

I await your immediate answer to these I await your immediate answer to these two propositions, because i regard action favorable to the view I take as absolutely essential to party success in November. Trust the Republican voters now.

Very truly yours, JOSEPH M. DIXON,

WILL ATTACK PETITIONS

Republican Organization Scrutinizing Independent Documents.

of Elections for independent candidates for delegates to the Republican National Convention is to be subjected to the closest scrutiny. From mistakes that have already been discovered by a force of twenty men arranged. The Kansas Governor was one who have been employed by the Republican of the "seven Governors" who sent word to County Committee to go over the names, Mr. Roosevelt asking him to announce him- grounds will be taken to attack the legality

of the petitions in the courts. A formal protest against the petition for the 15th Congress District was filed with the Board of Elections yesterday. Other protests will be filed before the expiration of the three days that are given for filing objections after the petitions are filed. The general objections are made that some of the signatures were not authorized and that

others are not genuine. An organization man who lives in the 12th Congress District said yesterday that in his absence one of the employes of the Roosevelt committee had induced his wife to sign his name to a Roosevelt petition. Under the law an independent petition in

order to be valid must contain the signa-

tures of at least 5 per cent of the enrolled voters in the district. If any of the signatures are challenged the question is put up to the courts for adjudication. Up to last night the Roosevelt committee had filed petitions for only four Congress districts. They said they would file the others to-day. So far only three petitions have been filed for independent candidates for executive member. They are all Republican contests. Owen R. Haley has filed a petition against Alfred Simonds in the 33d Assembly District. Edward H. Healty, the former leader. is also preparing a petition, it is under-stood. In the 32d District (North) William J. Vernon has filed an independent petition. The candidate for leader designated by the organization is John J. Knewitz. John Glass has filed his petition against William Halpin, the leader of the 7th District, who has broken away from the organization to support Theodore Rocsevelt.

The time for filing independent nominaexpected that a number of contests for Assembly district leadership will be handed in at the last moment. SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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